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NUMBER 4

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THE RIO NEWS

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of the month.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs; a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial reports and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 5th, 1886.

THERE is a report to the effect that the present ministry is preparing a bill for the extinction of slavery within a period of five years, which bill is to be presented at the next session of the General Assembly. Nothing is more improbable! There is not an abolitionist in the cabinet, nor is there a man who honestly sympathizes with the cause of abolition. The premier is a man who once made an after dinner speech in which he advocated abolition, which speech he afterwards coolly repudiated with the excuse that a man should not be held responsible for after dinner utterances. When we see a genuine abolition measure originating from Barão do Cotelipe, we shall then believe that a good omelet can be expected from bad eggs. We do not believe that the present ministry will do one single thing to advance emancipation unless driven to it by popular clamor.

THE general elections have resulted in an overwhelming conservative victory, the probabilities being that the liberals will not have 20 votes in the next Chamber. The final result in many districts is not yet known, and in others a second election is to be held because no candidate obtained a majority. The causes of this overwhelming defeat of the liberals are many, but chief among them may be noted the disorganization manifested during the last session, the failure to realize the many reforms promised, the dissensions regarding the question of abolition, and the utter lack of a clean-cut, progressive programme. While in opposition the leaders of the party were aggressive and were not afraid of demanding needed reforms, but the moment they took office their courage failed them and they had nothing to offer but delays and palliatives. Although they had many of the ablest men in the country in their ranks, they had no man who was both a leader and a statesman. Whether the conservatives will do better, time will tell. The real differences between the two parties are almost indistinguishable, and so far as political principles are concerned they may be expected to deal with public affairs very much as their predecessors have done. There may be exceptions, but they will be due to individuals rather than to the party.

DURING the past week several alarming telegrams were received from the River in regard to diplomatic difficulties between the Argentine Republic and Uruguay, but at the last moment the news seems more pacific

in character. It would seem that Uruguay complains of the hostile expeditions from Argentina into Uruguayan territory, and of a generally unfriendly feeling toward her. This, as a matter of course, the Argentines deny, and out of this, in great part, the controversy arose. Both countries being on the eve of a presidential election, are not averse to a little bluster, but probably neither of them cares to come to actual blows. More than this, the certainty that Brazil will intervene in favor of Uruguay in case of actual hostilities, must have a decided influence in preventing the Argentines from proceeding to extremities. Uruguay is at present the "sick man" of South America, and both Brazil and the Argentine Republic have an eye upon the estate. This little anarchy is therefore at liberty to bluster about at will, knowing perfectly well that either one of her big neighbors is always ready to take her part against the other. No one can foresee just when such a difficulty will be precipitated, and for that reason both countries are compelled to remain in a state of jealous watchfulness. It is a pity that some strong power will not interfere to put down the political despots of Uruguay, who really represent a very small class, and establish there a good liberal government. There are foreigners enough in the country for this, providing they could once get the supremacy. Could this be done, the chief disturbing element between Brazil and the Argentine Republic will be removed, and the prospects of both countries will be materially changed for the better.

THE water supply of the city is rapidly becoming a question of alarming importance, for it has become so reduced through long drouth and bad administration that we are actually on the verge of a water famine. On the 1st of January the total supply, as published in the *Jornal do Comércio*, was 8,896,614 litres. From that day until the end of the month there was a steady falling off in this supply, the total on the 31st being 35,874,458 litres, which shows an aggregate decrease of 49,022,156 litres or an average daily decrease of 1,581,359 litres. Should this rate of decrease continue uninterrupted, in twenty-three days the supply of this city will be totally exhausted. Of course, we do not anticipate such a calamity as this, but then there are others impending which we can not escape if this state of things continues much longer. It will require such a decrease for only a few days more to entail great suffering upon the people, out of which trouble will surely spring. The mob will fight for water as quickly as for bread. Then the sickness that must result must also be considered. Fortunately the sanitary condition of the city has been sufficiently good for many months to keep the death rate down to a moderate figure thus far, but we can now expect no further advantage from that. Already yellow fever has gained alarming proportions, the deaths in January amounting to 119. Without heavy rains at once we can hardly hope to escape a severe epidemic. The question to be immediately considered, therefore, is not Dr. Freire's specific, or Dr. Maximiano's nostrum, or the cleaning out of a few dirty streets, or the purchase of a few more streams for the augmentation of the water supply two or three years hence; the first work to be done is to stop the waste in the present supply and to secure a more uniform distribution. We have already called attention to the abuses in the distribution of water, the illegal excess given to certain favored individuals, the waste in certain places, and the general disorganization of the service. The minister of agriculture has recently done a very praiseworthy act by

stopping street sprinkling and ordering the water carts to be used in distributing water to the poor. We are certain that he feels the importance of the emergency, and that he will not rest until other steps are taken to stop waste and improve distribution.

THERE is probably no country in the world where the inequalities of taxation are greater than Brazil, and that in great part, perhaps, for the simple reason that the country is ruled by one dominant class and the masses are shut out from any real participation in its administration. While the rich planter pays no taxes whatever on his extensive estate, or the capitalist no imposts on his government bonds, the poor laborers are caught on every side and are made to pay taxes immeasurably out of proportion to their means. A recent example of this was the attempt to make the market gardeners pay a heavy rental for shelter tents at the market, the privilege for which had been conceded by the municipal council for a handsome sum. Another occurred three or four years ago when a regulation was adopted obliging porters, who carry burdens on their heads in the streets, to pay a license tax of 7\$. There is not a porter, or carter, in this city who does not pay a heavier tax in proportion to his means than any planter in the country. And now comes another illustration—and one which ought to make the checks of every thoughtful Brazilian tingle with shame. On the 31st the *Brasil* states that 74 Italian boot-blacks had appealed to the central immigration society for protection against an extortionate tax which the municipal council proposes to impose upon them. They state that in 1884 they paid a tax of 39\$ each for the places occupied in the street by their chafirs, license, number and stamps. In 1885 this tax was increased to 109\$; and now it is proposed to make it 209\$. Just think of it! 209\$ tax on a poor, ragged boot-black, whose net earnings for the year would probably not pay the half of an average alderman's cigar bill! Such a tax is not merely an imposition; it is a crime! It is immeasurably higher than the taxes imposed upon the liquor and cigar shops of the city, or upon any other vice which should be heavily taxed in the interests of society. If the municipal council of this city can find nothing better to do than this raking the gutters for revenue, they had better retire from public life. The earnings of the poor are small enough, God knows; let the tax-gatherer's hand be kept away from them. Their lives are none of the brightest, and they know infrequently enough what it is to be well sheltered and well fed. Let them keep what they can get, and if the aldermen must meddle with them let them devise ways to increase their earnings instead of robbing them of the little they have.

Apart from the immorality of permitting artificial wines, spirits, liqueurs and mineral waters to be manufactured by certain parties in this city and then sold as imported articles, and aside from any question of protecting a national industry in so doing, there is one other phase of the question which seems to have been quite overlooked. The recent dismissal of the president of the board of health who had been unusually active in trying to suppress this questionable industry, and the recent decisions of the minister of empire, manifestly in favor of the manufacturers—perhaps counterfeiters would be more exact term—leads to an opinion that the government proposes to permit this dangerous industry to be carried on without restraint. If this supposition be true, and should this policy of protecting

and encouraging a spurious industry be carried out, the results can not be otherwise than most disastrous to the country. Not only will public health be endangered and important commercial interests prejudiced, but a possible genuine industry of real value to the country will be crushed in its infancy. Already in various parts of the country—in Minas Geraes, São Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul—wine production is slowly becoming a very promising industry. We have seen wines produced in São Paulo of fine quality and flavor, much better in fact than most of the imported wines. This is notably true of some wines produced near the provincial capital and in the Tietê district. The Rio Grande wines are also said to be excellent, and of good flavor. These wines are pure and wholesome, and their production now affords occupation for many industrious people, besides promising to soon become an extensive and flourishing industry. If, now, the government desires to bestow its protection upon a national industry, here is one legitimate in character and advantageous in every respect. Between it and this spurious industry of making counterfeit wines from rum and drugs, there can be no comparison. It should be borne in mind, however, that if the manufacture of these artificial wines is permitted to continue as before, the grape wine industry will not be able to compete, and will not therefore be developed. As against mixtures of water, cheap rum and drugs, there can be no honest competition, and the sooner this fact is recognized the better. The only conditions under which their manufacture should be permitted—if at all—are those of rigid fiscalization, a heavy tax, and obligatory brands stating where made and the ingredients used. If this is properly done, the national wine industry will then be developed on its own merits, but never as long as French, Spanish, Portuguese, and even Tietê wines can be manufactured and sold in this city as the genuine articles.

THE POPULATION OF BRAZIL.

Our esteemed colleague of *Le Brésil*, of the 5th ult., has undertaken to prove that the editor of the *Revue Sud-Américaine* is wrong in estimating the present population of Brazil at 12,000,000, and with the unforeseen result that he has got completely lost in his own figures. Quoting the percentage of increase given in the finance report of 1884—which is always a risky thing to do—he employs 5.7 per cent per annum as the average rate of increase, and with this figures out the actual population of Brazil in 1884 as 17,000,000. The absurdity of such calculations is so evident that a serious discussion of them ought never to be required, but unhappily the majority of men are accustomed to accept figures without the slightest question and will therefore be deceived by statements of this character.

In the absence of census reports, and even of a trustworthy estimate as a starting point, it is a matter of extreme difficulty to make anything like a rational calculation on the present population of Brazil. According to official statements, the population of this country in 1817 was 2,985,000, of which 1,167,000 were slaves. From that time up to 1872 no census was taken. In 1872 the first and only census of the present reign was taken, from which it appears that the total population of the empire, including slaves and Indians, was 9,930,478, which shows a total increase of 232.67 per cent, or an annual average of 4.23 per cent. for the 55 years since 1817. This most Brazilians consider too small a rate, and it is not uncommon to find estimates of 10 per cent. added to this total as the actual population of Brazil in 1872.

In our opinion, either the census of 1817 was too low*, or else that of 1872 was considerably above the true population. No one will deny that the United States affords a fair illustration of the maximum rate of growth for a large country, and there the annual average in any decade has never but once (1800-10) exceeded 3.6 per cent. On this point Gen. Francis A. Walker, superintendent of the last census, says:

In a new community, where land is abundant and fertile, and its acquirement is facilitated by legal provisions for registration and transfer; where the people are mainly agricultural; where the habits of living are simple, and the absolute requirements of the family are few, a population of European stock may increase, decade after decade, at the rate of 25, 28, or even 30 per cent. in ten years without additions by immigration. . . . It is even possible that, under circumstances exceptionally encouraging the growth of population in a State having large bodies of unoccupied lands, an increase of 33 or perhaps 35 per cent., wholly irrespective of immigration, might take place in ten years. . . . Any gain much above the ratio here indicated, [1790 to 1820, viz.: 31.1, 36.3, and 33.1] however, is scarcely credible. The circumstances attending the life of any community must be highly exceptional, and the community itself must be of very restricted numbers, to render possible a more rapid rate of increase without accessions by immigration.

With all these favoring conditions, and with an immigration amounting in the aggregate to 10,138,758 in the sixty years 1820 to 1880, the highest rate of increase for any one decade was 36.38 per cent. For the first ninety years the increase for each ten years, according to actual censuses, has been as follows:

decade	increase	decade	increase
ending	per cent.	ending	per cent.
1800.....	35.10	1850.....	35.83
1810.....	36.38	1860.....	35.11
1820.....	33.66	1870.....	22.65
1830.....	32.51	1880.....	30.66
1840.....	33.52		

In view of these results, which have been drawn from censuses taken every ten years, and which in recent years have become very complete and perfect, how is it possible for Brazil to have a rate of increase of 4.23 per cent. per annum during a long term of years, much less to have the rate claimed by official reports and *Le Brésil* of 5.7 per cent. During these years, Brazil has had no immigration to speak of, probably not one-twentieth of that entering the United States, her Indian population has been decreasing, and the conditions of life have been far from favorable to a rapid increase of population in many of the most populous sections of the country. And yet a rate of 5.7 per cent. is claimed! Where is it obtained? On what authority can such a claim be based? Does any one believe that Brazil has been increasing more rapidly in population than the United States? And if not, where are the proofs that *Le Brésil's* estimate of 17,000,000 for to-day is correct? Even admitting the rate indicated by the increase of population between 1817 and 1872, the total population at the end of 1884 lacks over two millions of the estimate fixed by our Paris colleague.

It must be considered that during the first half of the present century the introduction of African slaves into Brazil added largely and rapidly to the population, but this increase was in great part offset by the terrible mortality among these same slaves. They were cheap and their substitution was easy, and therefore, according to no less an authority than Senator Christiano Ottoni,

* Walsh says: "In 1811 an incorrect census was taken of the whole country, when the inhabitants were said to amount to three millions, and those of Rio to 46,044.—*Notices of Brazil*, Vol. I, p. 62.

According to Ewbank, Councillor Veloso estimated the total population to be 4,396,231 in 1819.

Amitage says: "At the close of the last century, the population might be estimated at about three millions, six hundred thousand, of whom, about two-fifths were negro slaves.—*History of Brazil*, Vol. II, p. 8.

their lives were "recklessly sacrificed to excess of work." Even admitting that large permanent additions were made to the population by the slave trade down to 1850, or even to 1855, it is still inferior to immigration in the United States as an element of increase. And, moreover, whatever its value in this respect, that value no longer exists.

At the present time the population of Brazil depends solely upon its natural increase, aided by an immigration of about 20,000 per annum. And that increase, according to a very high authority, will not exceed from 25 to 28 or 30 per cent. in ten years. Taking the medium rate of 2.8 per cent. per annum, and accepting the total given by the 1872 census as a basis,—which is certainly a high rate when we take into consideration all the conditions of life which affect the increase of population—we have an estimated population of 13,267,118 for the end of 1884, instead of the 17 millions claimed by *Le Brésil*. And at the present time the total will amount to a little over 13½ millions.

In our opinion the actual population of Brazil will not reach the total obtained through these calculations, and for the reason that the assumed rate of increase is too high and that the census of 1872 furnishes an exaggerated basis from which to calculate. No one who travels through the interior can fail to be struck with the thinness of population. One may travel for miles through what are known as settled districts without seeing a single habitation. And when it is remembered that the settled portion of the country is a comparatively narrow belt along the coast, with here and there a detached settlement in the interior, there can be no other conclusion than the one here drawn.

PAYMENT OF IMPORT DUTIES IN GOLD AND THE EFFECT ON EXCHANGE.

To the Editor:

Sir.—The above matter is so important to all having business relations with Brazil, and particularly to importers, that perhaps you will allow me, as a member of this class, to make one or two comments on your leading article on the subject, in your issue of the 24th inst.

I fear very much that you exaggerate the beneficial effect on exchange of the rumoured alteration when you predict that "the payment of duties in gold, by relieving the exchange market of government necessities, would almost immediately cause an advance in rates." You go on to explain that "duties as paid, in coin or its equivalent in bills of exchange, would be forwarded to the treasury, and furnish the fund from which would be supplied the payments due in bullion to foreign creditors. The treasury," you continue, "would no longer have any occasion to appear as a taker of exchange, payment of which must be made in currency, and that its withdrawal from the market would at once cause rates to advance incontestable."

But, in drawing this conclusion, do you not overlook the fact that this gold or exchange, delivered to the government as duties, would have to be paid for in currency by importers, and that as a consequence the private demand for exchange or gold would be increased by quite the amount of the decrease in the government demand? Now, so long as the extent of the demand remained unaltered, the effect of the government merely not appearing as a taker could not be very important.

However, in another respect the proposed payment of duties in gold might be expected to work in favor of exchange. Any such plan would without doubt amount to

an actual increase in the tariff, at least so long as exchange remained low; and if there resulted from this an increase in the gross amount of duties collected, its influence could not but be favorable to exchange. The amount raised in import duties decreases just by so much the buying power of consumers, and consequently the remittances on part of importers; and, when taxation fully suffices to cover the public expenditure, it should follow, in normal times, that private demand for exchange will be limited to such a point that, together with government demand, it will not exceed the value of exports, expressed in the amount of bills on London. Unfortunately we have seen the reverse of all this for many years past. There have been constant deficits, met by borrowing or, worst of all, by issues of paper, and the natural result has been a declining exchange, with only occasional short-lived reactions when a foreign loan allowed the government to suspend their remittances, or even to draw on London.

But if it must be admitted that the augmentation of import duties would tend to benefit exchange, it remains to be considered whether the proposed change would be a satisfactory method of effecting that augmentation.

It would certainly be highly convenient to the government to be able to rely on a steady sterling revenue sufficient to cover its foreign payments. But although with the proposed system the medium of payment would be free from fluctuation yet the amount of revenue would become more than ever unreliable, for this reason that, with duties in gold, a sudden fall in exchange would check importation very much more sharply than even at present. The proposed change would also in this way increase the speculative character of import business; but besides adding to the importer's risks, it would augment to a really serious extent the time and labor, both private and official, connected with every duty payment however small. Now, by all the rules, this extra risk and time and labor must ultimately be paid for by consumers and is in effect so much value lost between consumers and the government, the latter getting no benefit therefrom.

It appears, therefore, that payment of duties in gold would, under the circumstances, be uneconomical, and that even such a simple expedient as an increase in the additional duty would be for various reasons greatly preferable. But it would doubtless be better and more scientific to revise the tariff, increasing the duties only on such articles as could support additional taxation, without much diminishing consumption, while avoiding the further protection of such national manufactures as can only substitute imported goods at a sacrifice of the public revenue and without a corresponding saving to consumers.

In advocating an increase of duties in any shape, I am well aware of the many strong objections against it; but if expenditure can not be reduced so as to be met by the revenue, it would seem that some form of increased taxation is the only sound expedient.

Apologising for asking so much of your valuable space, I remain, Sir,

Yours truly,

IMPORTER.
Rio de Janeiro, 30 January, 1886.

By the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency for 1884, we find that during the year ending Nov. 1, one hundred and ninety-one banks have been organized, with an aggregate capital of \$16,042,230, and circulating notes have been issued to them amounting to \$3,866,230. At the end of December, 1882, the total number of banks and bankers in the United States was 7488, with a total capital of \$717,318,822, and their total deposits amounted to \$2,902,522,245.

BRITISH EDUCATION AUXILIARY FUND.

During the past year 18 scholars attended the school assisted by this Fund, 13 of whom paid the usual fees, and 5 were admitted free. The average attendance was about 85% of the open schoolsdays.

Since September last school has been held in a room most kindly lent for the purpose by Messrs. Laranja Silva & Co., owners of the "Aliança" cotton mill in Laranjeiras.

Receipts and expenditure during the year were as follows:

Receipts.	
Balance from 1884.....	322\$080
Subscriptions.....	792 000
Pupils' fees.....	372 000
	1,486\$080

Expenditure.	
Teacher's salary, tram-fares... 85\$5000	
" boniis from pupil's fees 96 500	
Rent of room, 1st Jan. to 7 Sept. 165 000	
Cleaning and sundries..... 22 000 1,141 500	
	344\$580

Rio de Janeiro, 30 January 1886.

JOHN R. STATHAM,
Treasurer.

THE CITY'S WATER SUPPLY.

The severe drought which has been experienced in this city during the last two months, broken only by a rain storm at the end of December, has aroused not a little anxiety in regard to the public water supply. The following is the daily supply from all public sources as published in the *Jornal do Commercio*. The figures will be of interest to our local readers, as showing how sensitive this supply is to the varying conditions of the weather, and also how steadily it has fallen off during last month of unbroken drought. The population dependent upon this supply is about 300,000.

December 1885 litres	date January 1886 litres
1..... 04,385,082	1..... 84,895,614
2..... 64,545,517	2..... 64,352,754
3..... 65,278,777	3..... 61,077,726
4..... 04,153,397	4..... 68,001,266
5..... 60,750,097	5..... 59,564,602
6..... 78,245,396	6..... 65,249,802
7..... 109,400,849	7..... 95,110,251
8..... 80,501,152	8..... 76,711,991
9..... 84,127,882	9..... 62,995,648
10..... 71,987,664	10..... 78,243,787
11..... 67,067,146	11..... 75,581,372
12..... 63,982,316	12..... 71,960,350
13..... 62,367,333	13..... 66,345,194
14..... 65,428,034	14..... 62,245,348
15..... 65,997,172	15..... 60,375,625
16..... 65,893,372	16..... 61,661,209
17..... 62,647,318	17..... 55,136,515
18..... 58,622,282	18..... 53,524,618
19..... 50,788,077	19..... 52,655,350
20..... 55,375,048	20..... 50,049,248
21..... 53,112,539	21..... 48,402,657
22..... 52,705,953	22..... 47,137,150
23..... 53,712,588	23..... 49,009,538
24..... 52,155,028	24..... 45,069,378
25..... 47,816,588	25..... 43,238,344
26..... 47,887,986	26..... 41,819,314
27..... 47,434,186	27..... 42,168,854
28..... 48,587,206	28..... 49,299,610
29..... 46,616,844	29..... 39,650,619
30..... 63,785,594	30..... 37,433,538
31..... 105,241,536	31..... 35,874,458

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, January 16th.

The Montevideo port authorities have resolved to establish quarantine for four days on all steamers from Rio Janeiro and two days on those from southern ports.

The inspector of railways recommends as the best route for the Pacific railway the line from Mendoza, by Uspallata, to Santa Rosa de los Andes; preferring this to the line from San Juan by Los Patos road to San Felipe in Chile.

The custom house of the interior received the following amounts during the year 1885:—Victoria, \$26,995,37; Gualeguay, 101,379,87; Paso de los Libros 16,927,87; San Lorenzo, 2,499,54; Zárate, 12,863,70; Alvear, 7,693,69; Concordia, 459,293,44; Villa Constitución, 444,45.

Lieut. Chaueton has telegraphed to the minister of war that the gold washings found at Cape Virgenes, Patagonia, are of great importance, and that according to authorized opinions, they are richer than the mines of Brazil, Australia, and California.

Lieut. Casanova will leave today for Tuyú, with two fishing boats and some fishermen, to make an attempt to establish a fishery on a large scale near that place. The intention is to fish for black and white curibas, which will be salted on the spot, and sent here for sale at low prices.

—It is estimated that the total cost of the sanitary works will be \$50,000,000. The works yet to be finished are the Riachuelo siphon, the Quilmes tunnel, the water works reservoir in Calle Córdoba and the house sewers. These last will cost at least \$20,000,000, of which \$2,000,000 will be paid by the government and the remainder by the proprietors.

—The following is the arrangement which will be made in reference to the Paraguayan debt. The capital will be reduced to one half, which will immediately bear interest at two per cent. The coupons in arrear (for 11½ years at 8 per cent) will be cancelled and land certificates will be issued in exchange, at the rate of 150 acres for every £100 of interest.

—The national office of work placed during December 4,816 immigrants in various parts of the seaport. Of these 473 were sent to the interior by means of the free passage given by the river steamboat companies. 6,328 immigrants arrived in Santa Fé during the year, but there is still a large demand for labor in that province.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Guanabueta, São Paulo, was recently visited by a very severe hail storm, which caused considerable damage.

—The December receipts of the Espírito Santo postoffice amounted to 316\$929, and the expenditures to 1,445\$297.

—During the half year ending December 31st last, the province of Espírito Santo received 74 immigrants, and lost 48.

—The Paraná custom house receipts in December amounted to 38,949\$691, against 47,031\$385 in the same month of 1884.

—Five aldeamen of the municipality of Paraíba were suspended from office on the 28th December, and are to be prosecuted.

—The Campinas branch of the Casa Bancaria da Província de São Paulo was formally opened for business on the 28th ult.

—The number of slaves aged 65 years and over in the district of Pirahy, Rio de Janeiro, is stated to be 599. One must have died.

—There was a fight at Lengões, Bahia, during the recent election, resulting in the killing and wounding of several individuals.

—The village of Munra, province of Pará, was attacked by Caicuan Indians last month and five persons were killed and several wounded.

—The December receipts of the Rio Grande do Sul custom house amounted to 397,588\$866, against 392,535\$221 in the same month of 1884.

—The December receipts of the Victoria, Espírito Santo, custom house amounted to 23,883\$751, against 8,984\$963 in December 1884.

—The total receipts of the Páti custom house during the past year amounted to 7,983,621\$699, against 8,079,664\$885 during the preceding year, showing a decrease of 96,043\$186.

—A Rio de Janeiro journal hears that the dealers in cattle and hatters of Parahy do Sul are getting so disproportionately rich, that they have agreed to reduce the price of beef to 300 reis per kilo.

—The Ceará provincial assembly has recently imposed a tax of 300\$ on all sellers of non-catholic books. Is this the toleration guaranteed by the constitution and so frequently glorified in colonization propaganda abroad?

—On the 28th 200 coffee samples, of 6 kilos each, from the Campinas regional exposition were forwarded to Rio to be sent on to the New Orleans exposition. As Brazil's day is March 3rd, there is little prospect that these exhibits will get there in time.

—There was trouble at Uerába during the recent elections, the conservatives and liberals not being able to cast their votes in the same place. The result was two election boards, and two polling places. The liberal candidate shows the highest score.

—The Bank of Brazil has recently sold a good coffee plantation in the municipality of Piracatuba, São Paulo, containing 80,000 coffee trees, half of them young, for the sum of 36,000\$. The plantation was well managed with machinery for cleaning coffee, and had 12 slaves besides.

—We learn that the trains from the coal mines to the Imbutuba station on the D. Thereza Christina line will shortly be in operation. The mining company's tramway and inclines are completed and the first run of coal from the pit-mouth to the station was made on the 18th ult.

—Our esteemed colleague of the *Correio de Santos* is having trouble with the types, for they will make him sometimes say what he did not write. When Dr. Julio has won a little more experience as an editor, he will learn to be more patient with the errors of compositors.

—The Bahia medical school recently graduated 106 young doctors.

—It will cost just 99\$980 to repair the roof of the establishment where the delegate of the captain of the port at Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, functionates. What could become of that old *vintem*?

—The president of the province of Rio de Janeiro on the 29th ult. informs the commandant of the police that dry goods for the use of the corps must be bought equal to sample, even if the offers do not refer to French cloth, but in that of native manufacture. Protect home industries, by all means.

—A Rio de Janeiro journal asks the government to look at the Icarai district of Niterói, where it is charged yellow fever is increasing. To give force to the appeal our colleague states that money cannot be lacking for 20,000\$, to be paid for a part of a *chácara* (site) of which the cost of the whole was only 6,000\$.

—A São Paulo merchant recently sent a 50\$ treasury note, from which a corner was missing, to the sub-treasury of that city for exchange. The note was genuine and the number was intact. The treasury officials, however, quietly confiscated the note because of the defective corner, and refused to issue a new note in its place. No comment is needed!

—Prices current of slaves seem to vary in Minas Gerais. On the same day the minister of agriculture acknowledges receipt of dispatches from the president of the province advising the emancipation, under the fund of 7 slaves in one district at a cost of 4,880\$, 2 in another for 2,000\$, 13 in another 6,600\$, 8 in another for 4,400\$ and finally 4 in another for 880\$.

—The little village of S. José do Rio Pardo, São Paulo, was recently the scene of an exciting quarrel between the *sub-delegado* of police and the parish priest. The former had ordered the arrest of the latter, but with the result that one soldier of the latter, but with the result that one soldier and several citizens got hurt. The priest was armed with a double-barreled shot-gun, and spoke more eloquently and forcibly with it than he had ever done in all his life before.

—The regular whipping exercise on the plantation of Major João Franco near Campinas, S. Paulo, on the 29th ult., was interrupted by an unexpected circumstance. When a slave named Pauli was called out to take his turn of lashes, he responded by drawing a knife and attacking the overseer, seriously wounding him. These others then broke from the file and with Pauli fled to the woods. They were captured the following day.

—A Rio de Janeiro provincial paper having criticized some credit operations, the secretary of the province replies that 650,000\$ will be raised from capitalists and a bank upon hills at 6 months, paying 6 per cent per annum interest, and that these operations are strictly within the provincial budget laws, which authorized such transactions to meet a recognized deficit in the finances of the province.

—The slave movement in the province of Espírito Santo, according to the *Jornal do Commercio*, was the following:

Registered under the Rio Branco law ...	21,653
Arrived since ...	5,652
Departures ...	2,495
Deaths ...	3,700
Emancipations ...	2,082
	8,187
	2,535
Remaining June 30th, 1885 ...	19,118

—The regional exhibition at Campinas was formally closed on the 26th ult. There was a procession of all the societies and operatives in the city, followed by appropriate addresses at the exhibition buildings. The president of the province, Councilor João Alfredo, was present and delivered an address on behalf of the province. The exhibition had been open just one month, attracting the first of the kind held there, attracted considerable attention.

—The treasurer of the Amazon company met with a serious loss on the 12th ult. He had to deposit a certain sum in the Banco da Paraíba on that day, and went to the sub-treasury for the subsidy due the company, which he received. This amounted to 34,000\$, and was made up into a single package. On his way back he stopped in several shops, and with the result that when he arrived at the bank his package of money was missing. It was gross carelessness, to say the least.

[Communicated] BAHIA BRITISH CLUB.

On the 5th ult. this club gave an entertainment that was largely attended and went off extremely well. The entrance to the club was illuminated by gas, and the pathway by Chinese and other lanterns. At 8:30 the dramatic part of the *festa* began, with the farce *Borrowed Plumes*, which was followed by *Should this meet the eye*. The performers were Messrs. Mizzen, Colburne, Peters, Cartwright, Orion, Rossetti, Willcox and Bell, all being very well. Dancing followed, the saloons being tastefully decorated with flags, palm leaves, etc. Mr. Hope, treasurer, and Mr. Willcox, secretary, deserve all praise for their efforts to make the entertainment the success it was, and dancing was kept up until between 4 and 5 a.m.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The December receipts of the Para tramway line amounted to 26,362\$900.

—The September traffic receipts of the D. Pedro II railway were 1,150,176\$501 and expenses 547,759\$153; balance 611,417\$348.

—Frequent landslides on the "Rio Grande a Bagé" railway are reported because of the heavy rains recently experienced there.

—Steel rails were first made in 1866 in Germany whilst England followed in 1872, soon overtaking and leaving behind the German output.—*Exchange*.

—The D. Pedro II railway has been authorized to reduce freight on cattle classified as of the 3rd class of table No. 6. Why not say what third class cattle of table No. 6 are?

—We are informed that the Mogiana company has telegraphed to the United States for duplicates of the bridge section which recently fell into the Rio Mogi-guaçu during construction.

—An old gate-keeper on the São Paulo railway was killed in São Paulo on the 28th ult. He had given the signal that everything was clear, but failed to get the gates open before the train struck him.

—The first locomotive for the Brazil Great Southern Railway was shipped last week by Messrs. Black, Hawthorn & Co., of Gateshead-on-Tyne, who have equipped several of the Brazilian main lines with engines.—*Railway Times*, 26 Dec.

—By an imperial decree of the 23rd ult. a privilege was granted to the Norte company now building a railway around the head of the bay to Magé, to build a branch to Tijucas. The starting point in this city is to be in the vicinity of Rua Mariz e Barros. The privilege is for 70 years.

—The John Bull locomotive the ancestor of all the locomotives now in use on American railroads, has been placed on exhibition in the historical hall at the National Museum, Washington. It was made in England in 1845 by George Stephenson, and is the original copy sent to American manufacturers.—*Railway News*, Jan. 9.

—It is announced that the Morris Kuhn restaurant cars will commence running on the 13th Dec. II railway at an early day this month. The convenience will be great without doubt, but until some means are found to better ventilate the cars and shut out the dust it will not be as complete as the travelling public can desire.

—The *Railway News* of the 2nd ult. gives the following amounts, raised in London during the year 1885 for Brazilian railways:

Bahia and S. Francisco ...	£ 51,200
Brazil Great Southern, Dec. ...	235,600
Minas Central, Dec. ...	161,125
Mogiana, Dec. ...	399,052

Total. ... £ 846,377

—The balance sheet of the Corcovado railway, dated 31st December last, does not show much result, the net profit carried forward amounting to 10,327\$439. The capital is 400,000\$ and 304,000\$ are due here and abroad. The cost of the road and rolling stock was 567,000\$ and the pavilion and hotel on the Corcovado represent 31,000\$. Real estate appears for 82,000\$, preliminary expenses (*dépenses de installation*) 26,000\$.

—O *Int.* of the 31st ult. says the minister of agriculture has replied to the appeal of the Natal and Nova Cruz railway in these terms: From sec. 5, clause 3, of decree No. 6,195 dated August 1st, 1878, is deduced the contrary to that asked for by the company, because therein it is clearly established that *after the railway, or any part thereof, is opened to traffic, only coal, oil, either combustible for use in the ships or the traffic on the said road, will enjoy free entry, during 20 years*; consequently the free entry of all material for the road bed, telegraph line, bridges, etc., is only in force during construction.

—On the 17th the minister of finance sent to the Treasury agency of Rio Grande do Norte the following communication: The Tribunal of the Treasury recognizing the appeal made by the Imperial Brazilian Natal and Nova Cruz Railway Company, Limited, as to the payment, to which it was obliged, of the tax on trades and professions from 1881-82 to 1884-85 at the rate of 7\$50 per kilometre, under the disposition of the decree dated 15th July, 1874, and table C, annex of that dated 20th July, 1878, conforming to the 6th disposition at the end of the same table, has resolved to correct the decision appealed from in order that from the appellant may be collected one half of the sum, in conformity with table C, 1st and 6th accessories (*adventos*) of the second named decree, as also the proportional tax of 5 per cent. on the lucrative value of the establishments in which the said company works, in conformity with table D, 3rd class, and order of 8th May, 1882. We sincerely trust that the interested parties may understand the matter, for we confess that we do not.

—The São Paulo company has obtained permission from the government to increase its warehouses at Santos, which had become too small for their traffic.

—São Paulo has at last another one of the modern conveniences of railway travel—a railway book-stand at the Luz station. The stand is kept open only at train hours, and is supplied with English, French, Portuguese and Spanish works. This is probably the only railway station in Brazil which is so supplied, for which the public is indebted not a little to the managers of the English line.

LOCAL NOTES

—The new ironclad *Aquidabu* arrived here from Europe on the 29th ult.

—Decree No. 9,549 dated 23rd January last proclaims the new hypothyreic *regulamento*.

—A Brazilian cynic says "The heart of woman is an ale-house, where one enters and calls for 'Love for one'!" Great Caesar's ghost!

—On the 23rd ult. the health board (*Junta de Higiene*) was dismissed and a new one appointed. Artificial wines seems to have played "gooseberry" among the doctors.

—The police have ordered that the theatres commence operations at 8 o'clock. As a funny colleague points out, the hour of commencing is of less interest to theatre-goers than that of finishing the *feasts*.

—The president of the municipal chamber had his pocket picked of his watch while in the procession in honor of St. Sebastian, Rio's patron saint. St. Sebastian does not seem to have much effect on pick-pockets.

—The minister of agriculture on the 27th ult. invites the director of the D. Pedro II railway to send him a list of the residences and quantities of coffee received by dealers during the first six months of 1885. What is up?

—The minister of agriculture congratulates the Centro da Lavoura e Commercio upon the result of the coffee and sugar exhibition at Wellington, New Zealand. What had the Centro to do with the matter? Perhaps Messrs. John Petty & Co. can furnish information.

—While the daily papers fill columns and columns with this blessed adulterated wine business, they find very little room for the question of that quite necessary liquid, water. When we have people dying of thirst in our streets, perhaps some one will enquire about that Pedregulho reservoir business. Until then, patience.

—The boot-blacks are applying to the "Sociedade Central de Imigração" for protection. In 1884 their city licence was 30\$, and increased to 100\$ in 1885, now 209\$ is demanded. At 100 reis per pair, the unfortunate *engraçados* must clean the boots of 2,000 customers per annum; or if one-legged men appear, none in proportion.

—The *World* of December 16th notices the arrival at Pan for the particular purpose of sport, of a young Brazilian, Duke of Perdiúmo. The title is far from inappropriate, if the young gentleman be a Brazilian, for the dukes of the *terra de Santa Cruz* have pretty well all lost their smoke. Caxias is dead, and Saxe is no longer one of us.

—The treasury agency of Paraná has a credit opened of 13,400\$ for the conclusion of the surveys and marking of the government lands which are to constitute the marriage portion of their Highnesses the Comte and Comtesse d'Eu.—*Jornal do Commercio*, 30th Jan. And is it not just about time that these surveys and markings were concluded?

—Dr. Araújo Góes does not seem to have a high opinion of his colleague Dr. Freire, as to yellow fever inoculation. At a meeting of the Academy of Medicine on the 19th ult. Dr. Freire said that in Dr. Freire's book he had pointed out errors in microscopy, in moral and pathologic physiology, in *clinique*, in physics and even in organic chemistry. If this is not enough to make an unprofessional reader's hair stand on end, we give it up.

—On the 30th ult. was published a despatch from the minister of agriculture to the minister of empire in which it is stated that during the water famine, the streets will not be sprinkled [they were never wet], but that the water carts will be stationed in certain parts of the city to meet the necessities of the poorer of the inhabitants of the first city on the South American continent. Remarks are useless.

—We regret to note the death of Rev. James W. Koger, which took place in São Paulo on the 28th ult. Mr. Koger was pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Piracicaba, province of São Paulo, and was at the head of that church's mission in this empire. He was still a young man and leaves a wife and children. He had just visited this city, where he preached on the 17th, returning to São Paulo on the 19th. The cause of his death is said to have been yellow fever.

The American packet *Advance* left New York on the 16th January, Pernambuco on the 4th, and is expected to arrive here on the 9th inst.

Decree No. 9,545 dated 16th January fixes the government lottery scheme for 1886. We are to have 42 lotteries; not quite one a week, but provincial aid will help us through the difficulty.

Now that the elections are over, the chief of police has decided to wage active war on the *capoeiras*. After having saved their country on the 15th ult. with such signal success, they probably feel that they deserve a better fate than this.

The government has appointed Dr. Salvador de Mendonça, consul-general at New York, as its representative at the New Orleans exposition, and has authorized his vice-consul at New Orleans to act as representative of the Centro da Lavoura e Comércio.

This city was visited by a light rain on the morning of the 3rd inst., the first this year, but there was not enough of it to afford much relief. Light rains are really dangerous at this time, because in failing to flush the sewers they really aid in the development of noxious gases and the germs of contagious diseases.

We have to record the death of another old resident of this city, that of Sir Alexander Reid, Bart., which took place in his residence in Hereford Road, Bayswater, England, in December last, in his 87th year. He was formerly a merchant here in Brazil and was for 25 years Argentine consul-general in this city. He succeeded his brother as 18th baronet in 1845. He married D. Francisca Amalia Ferreira de Sampaio in 1840, whose death preceded his own by only a year.

Some enthusiast found a bronze axe in the province of S. Paulo, and instead of throwing it away again, or, what is almost equivalent, presenting it at once to the National Museum, he gets all the S. Paulo papers wild on the subject. Finally, he presents it to the Museum and there it is decided that it was brought from Europe some 2,000 years ago by some antediluvian who stopped about here a while and lost his axe. The man is said to have been *somunum*. The man that bothers about it much is a totalitaria.

Save the *horseshoe*! On the 21st ult. the minister of finance informs his subordinates at the provincial agencies that under article 23 of *regulamento 7,536* dated 15th Nov., 1879, the faculty of excusing debts arising from the tax on slaves, in cases of death or emancipation, refers to deaths, or emancipations in any month of the fiscal year wherein occur these cases, and not to the first six months only. Ergo, if you owe the treasury a slave tax, you may kill, or free your negro in July just as well as in June.

On the 9th ult., by decree No. 9,545, the new contract with the "Nacional de Navegação" company (southern ports) was approved. The company must furnish transportation for immigrants within 48 hours in case of necessity, or within 8 days under ordinary circumstances. Children under 10 years to pay half passage money, and if 5,000 immigrants be emigrated during the year the deduction in passages is increased to 30 per cent. The subsidy is reduced by 10 per cent., but some advantages in the way of parts of call are conceded. The contract is for 10 years.

The December number of *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* contains the first part of a very interesting sketch of a journey to the southern ports of Brazil in 1882 by Mr. Walter S. Ballie and wife, then residents of this city. The descriptions are charmingly drawn and are just those which will most please the traveller who travels to see and enjoy, rather than to sit down and study. Mr. Ballie's description of a picnic at the Santos "barra," where he is now a resident, of a boating adventure in the bay of Santa Catharina, and of many other incidents connected with his voyage, are full with so pleasing a style that we shall wait the January number of the *Popular Monthly* with undisguised impatience.

The minister of justice has received a telegram from the president of Bahia to the effect that serious disorders occurred at Chique-Chique in that province between the 7th and 10th ult. Seven persons were killed and the *juez de direito* was compelled to leave the place. The place was under the domination of armed bands. The telegram closes by the sweeping assertion that the "interior districts (*sertões*) of the province, as your excellency well knows, have been and are in a state of barbarism (*barbarianos*)."² The description is rather severe, but we should not it is perfectly true. Had we said it, however, it would have been considered an evidence of prejudice against the country.

Mr. Frank Vincent Jr., of New York, the widely known American traveller, and author of "The Land of the White Elephant" and other books of travel, is now making an extended visit in this country. Mr. Vincent arrived here some three or four weeks since from Montevideo, has had an extended trip into the province of São Paulo where he visited Campinas and its celebrated coffee region, and is now making a trip up into the province of Minas Geraes where he will visit Ouru Preto and the Morro Velho mining district. After leaving Rio he will visit the principal cities of the north and may possibly go up the Amazon. Mr. Vincent left New York about nine months ago and has already visited all the countries and principal places on the West Coast and southern extremity of the continent.

The new "Carioca" cotton factory, located at the Botanical Gardens, began work on the 1st inst. This is the second largest factory in Brazil and is operated by a joint stock company with a capital of 1,000,000\$. Its machinery is of the latest and best make, and will be run by steam power.

The daily mortality reports for January show a total of 1,004 deaths for the month, an average of a trifles over 32 a day, which is equivalent to an annual average of 358 per thousand. There were 137 deaths from consumption, 119 from yellow fever, and 4 from *bacillary*. The yellow fever total includes deaths from *typho icterico*.

If it is possible to ask further favors, could our Dr. Berriera relieve the unfortunate travellers to Petropolis, on Saturdays, of a part of the delay at Maná? The complaints are pretty general that the delay is caused by the transhipment of luggage from the steamer to the train, but if no heavy baggage, and we mean no luggage really heavy, whether classified as *lava* or not, were received after say 2 p.m., a lighter would get to Maná, transfer its cargo to the railway and so avoid all delay at that hottest of all hot places on Mr. Tinoco's very creditably patriotic in pointing out as the first port of entry in Brazil.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Contribuição para o Estado da Geografia Physico do Vale do Rio Grande; by Orville A. Derby, F. G. S. Extracted from the *Boletim da Sociedade de Geografia do Rio de Janeiro*, Vol. I, No. 4. A full and careful study of the physical features of the valley of the Rio Grande, which comprises one of the richest and most important districts in Brazil. The Rio Grande is a tributary of the Paraná, which, sentiment aside, is the most promising section of this great empire. It rises in the Mantiqueira in southern Minas, and running to the north and west, together with its principal tributaries, passes through some of the most fertile districts of that province and northern S. Paulo.

Anuário da Província de São Paulo: 4th year, São Paulo, Jorge Seckler & Co., editors, 1886. F. G. S. Extracted from the *Boletim da Sociedade de Geografia do Rio de Janeiro*, Vol. I, No. 4. A full and careful study of the physical features of the valley of the Rio Grande, which comprises one of the richest and most important districts in Brazil. The Rio Grande is a tributary of the Paraná, which, sentiment aside, is the most promising section of this great empire. It rises in the Mantiqueira in southern Minas, and running to the north and west, together with its principal tributaries, passes through some of the most fertile districts of that province and northern S. Paulo.

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Estudos Definitivos da Seção da E. F. Sul Paulista, S. Paulo, 1885. The engineer's report on the surveys in the 1st section of the new railway which Con. José Vergueiro is proposing to build from Itu to Igapé, on the coast. The report also treats on the opening of the Vardaoura canal, which will give an inland water way from Igapé to Paranaguá.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, February 4th, 1885

Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1500\$), gold 27 d. do do do in U. S. coin at \$4 84 per £1 stg. 54 45 cents. do \$1 00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold. 183 37 do £1 stg. in Mexican gold. 8 29

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day 17 14 1/2

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper). 65 1/2

do do do in U. S. coin at \$4 80 per £1 stg. 35 50 cents.

Value of \$1 00 (\$4 80 p.) £1 stg. in Brazilian currency (paper) 2 87

Value of £1 sterling " " 137 32

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day 17 14 1/2

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper). 65 1/2

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Value of \$1 00 (\$4 80 p.) £1 stg. in Brazilian currency (paper) 2 87

Value of £1 sterling " " 137 32

EXCHANGE.

January 21.—The market was quiet and rather flat. The native banks drew over the counter at 17 1/2, the English Bank at the same rate on head office, and the London and Brazilian at 17 1/2-18 on bankers. Commercial sterling was quoted at 17 1/2-18 and francs at 52 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 138 400, sellers at 138 500.

January 22.—The rates at all the banks were 17 1/2 on £28 10/--\$35 00 on New York at sight. In the morning something was reported on head office at 17 1/2. Commercial sterling remained at 17 1/2-18 and francs at 52 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 138 400, sellers at 138 500.

January 23.—The native banks were again draw on head offices at 17 1/2-18 and francs at 52 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 138 400, sellers at 138 500.

January 24.—The rates at all the banks were 17 1/2 on £28 10/--\$35 00 on New York at sight. In the morning something was reported on head office at 17 1/2. Commercial sterling remained at 17 1/2-18 and francs at 52 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 138 400, sellers at 138 500.

January 25.—The native banks were again draw on head offices at 17 1/2-18 and francs at 52 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 138 400, sellers at 138 500.

January 26.—The rates at all the banks were 17 1/2 on £28 10/--\$35 00 on New York at sight. In the morning something was reported on head office at 17 1/2. Commercial sterling remained at 17 1/2-18 and francs at 52 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 138 400, sellers at 138 500.

January 27.—The native banks were again draw on head offices at 17 1/2-18 and francs at 52 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 138 400, sellers at 138 500.

January 28.—The rates at all the banks were 17 1/2 on £28 10/--\$35 00 on New York at sight. In the morning something was reported on head office at 17 1/2. Commercial sterling remained at 17 1/2-18 and francs at 52 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 138 400, sellers at 138 500.

January 29.—The native banks were again draw on head offices at 17 1/2-18 and francs at 52 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 138 400, sellers at 138 500.

January 30.—The rates at all the banks were 17 1/2 on £28 10/--\$35 00 on Paris, 600 on Hamburg at 90 10/--\$28 50/- on New York at sight. The market was rather quiet with commercial rates quoted at 17 1/2-18. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 138 400, sellers at 138 500.

February 1.—Rates were unchanged, but the market was considered rather firm. On head office something was reported at 17 1/2-18 and commercial sterling was quoted at 17 1/2-18. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 138 400, sellers at 138 500.

February 2.—The rates at all the banks were 17 1/2 on £28 10/--\$35 00 on Paris and 600 on Hamburg at 90 10/--\$28 50/- on New York at sight. In the afternoon the English banks were drawn on head offices only at 17 1/2. Considerable business was reported as done at the ex-treaty of 17 1/2-18, 1/2 1/2 for commercial sterling and at 52 1/2 for francs. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 138 400, no sellers.

February 3.—The English banks continue yesterday's rate of 17 1/2 on head offices. The market is quiet.

On the 8th ult. the Allianca cotton mill company was organized by the election of Messrs. Manuel José da Fonseca, W. Hector and Francisco Marques da Silva Paranhos as directors. The capital of the company is 1,000,000\$.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Banco do Comércio held on the 3rd inst., it was decided to issue the 3rd series of shares, calling up 25 per cent. of the shares to be issued at 1000 milreis, which amount will be carried to the credit of the bank fund.

The City of Rio unmaway company, Limited, after subscription an issue of £60,000, 6 per cent., first delinquent stock, constituting it is stated, a first charge on the undertakings and revenues of the company. For the last three years the average net earnings have amounted to £60,000 and during 1883 the net profits amounted to £60,000.

—The city of Rio unmaway company, Limited, the partners of the firm, *da Compagnie de Fluminense e Teleguias Caiçara*—

—We extract the following figures, showing the amount raised in London for Brazilian undertakings during 1883, from the *Railway News*:

	£16,377
Rio City Improvements	37,500
Central Sugar Factories	40,250
Pernambuco Water Works	60,000
	127,500

—The January receipts at the Rio custom house were:

	Imports	Exports	Sundries
Port dues	31,141,700	5,500	3,100
Customs	16,485,300	4,200	2,000
Excise	4,030	2,576	1,454
	34,665,030	8,276	6,584

—The January receipts at the Rio custom house were:

	Deposits	Restitutions	Internal Revenue receipts
Stocks this morning, bags	3,883,248	310	3,883,248
Receipts yesterday, bags	3,972,000	330	3,972,000
Stocks yesterday, bags	3,972,000	330	3,972,000

—The January receipts at the Rio custom house were:

	Jan. 25	Jan. 26	Jan. 27	Jan. 28	Jan. 29	Jan. 30	Feb. 1	Feb. 2	Feb. 3	Feb. 4
Stocks this morning, bags	36,000	37,200	38,300	39,400	38,100	39,200	39,300	39,400	39,500	39,600
Receipts yesterday, bags	14,000	8,000	9,000	11,000	12,000	13,000	14,000	15,000	16,000	17,000
Stocks yesterday, bags	14,000	8,000	9,000	11,000	12,000	13,000	14,000	15,000	16,000	17,000
Stocks this morning, bags	14,000	8,000	9,000	11,000	12,000	13,000	14,000	15,000	16,000	17,000
Receipts yesterday, bags	14,000	8,000	9,000	11,000	12,000	13,000	14,000	15,000	16,000	17,000
Stocks yesterday, bags	14,000	8,000	9,000	11,000	12,000	13,000	14,000	15,000	16,000	17,000
Stocks this morning, bags	14,000	8,000	9,000	11,000	12,000	13,000	14,000	15,000	16,000	17,000
Receipts yesterday, bags	14,000	8,000	9,000	11,000	12,000	13,000	14,000	15,000	16,000	17,000
Stocks yesterday, bags	14,000	8,000	9,000	11,000	12,000	13,000	14,000	15,000	16,000	17,000
Stocks this morning, bags	14,000	8,000	9,000	11,000	12,000	13,000	14,000	15,000	16,000	17,000
Receipts yesterday, bags	14,000	8,000	9,000	11,000	12,000	13,000	14,000	15,000	16,000	17,000
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Receipts yesterday, bags	14,000	8,000	9,000	11,000	12,000	13,000	14,000	15,000	16,000	17,000
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Stocks this morning, bags	14,000	8,000	9,000	11,000	12,000	13,000	14,000	15,000	16,000	17,000
Receipts yesterday, bags	14,000	8,000	9,000	11,000	12,000	13,000	14,000	15,000	16,000	17,000
Stocks yesterday, bags	14,000	8,								

January 28.	
5 Banco Brazil.....	258 000
4 do	259 000
18 do	260 000
40 Leopoldina R.R.....	315 500
64 do	316 000
84 deb. Sorocabana R.R. roos.....	65 %
51 hyp. notes Banco Brazil.....	100 000
50 " Banco C. Real do Brazil.....	100 000
[gold 5%] a series.....	
January 29.	
13 Six per cent. apolices.....	1,085 000
1,000 Sovereigns.....	13 470
25 Banco Auxiliar.....	190 000
53 Banco Brazil.....	260 000
68 Leopoldina R.R.....	316 000
50 do	316 500
20 do	317 000
8 deb. S. Isobel do Rio Preto R.R. £500.....	317 500
8 Carris Urbano tramway.....	316 000
50 do	316 500
90 Villa Isabel do b. o. March.....	318 000
10 Jardin Botanico do.....	319 000
101 Nova Permanente Insce. Co.....	25 000
54 hyp. notes Banco Brazil.....	80 000
240 " Banco C. Real S. Paulo.....	80 %
January 30.	
4 Six per cent. apolices.....	1,085 000
800 do	107 000
800 do	103 %
800 do	Prov. Rio.....
70 Leopoldina R.R.....	136 000
20 deb. do 200\$.....	184 000
68 " Sorocabana R.R. roos.....	64 500
10 " do	65 %
20 Jardin Botanico tramway.....	150 000
74 Previdente Insce. Co.....	50 500
6 hyp. notes Banco Predial.....	70 000
February 1.	
88 Six per cent. apolices.....	1,080 000
30,000\$ Gold Loan 1879.....	1,300 000
2 Apolices Rio Grande do Sul.....	par
6 Banco do Comercio.....	224 000
68 Carangola R.R.....	170 000
132 Leopoldina R.R.....	136 000
63 deb. do 65\$.....	560 000
30 do 200\$.....	184 000
46 " do	184 500
49 " S. Isobel do Rio Preto R.R. 200\$.....	101 500
100 " Sorocabana R.R. roos.....	65 000
12 Carris Urbano tramway.....	260 000
50 Jardin Botanico do.....	149 000
65 S. Christovao do.....	300 000
40 Brasiliense Navegacao.....	295 000
208 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brasil [gold 5%] a series.....	91 000
February 3.	
46 Six per cent. apolices.....	1,080 000
1,000\$ Gold Loan 1879.....	1,300 000
20 Banco C. Real do Brasil.....	50 000
20 Banco Rural.....	282 000
20 Leopoldina R.R.....	136 000
30 deb. do 200\$.....	783 000
68 " Sorocabana R.R. roos.....	65 000
10 Carris Urbano tramway.....	260 000
30 Amazon Navigation.....	100 000
50 Alianca Insce. Co.....	30 000
3 Confianca do.....	70 000
80 Nova Permanente do.....	22 000
20 deb. Brazil Industrial.....	210 000
19 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brasil [gold 5%] a series.....	70 000

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 4th February, 1886.

Exports.

Coffee.—There has been some animation in the market since our last report, and it is generally believed that considerably more business has been done, than is given in; as receipts only meet the reported sales the market has ruled fairly steady. The great delay in getting the Cantagalo railway, our principal *barra dentro* source of supply in working order doubtless was the cause that receipts so slowly increase, for by the D. Pedro II railway, and coastwise, supplies are smaltry larger. As to the growing crop, the *Journal do Comercio*, which is generally well informed on this subject, estimates it at from four to four and a quarter million bags, and as it conceded that the crop has been injured by the drought an idea can be formed of what are the capabilities of the Rio coffee zone under favorable circumstances. Our brokers have not yet been able to settle the difference as to acre.

The sales reported since our last report have been:

20,000 bags for United States
20,000 " Europe
10,000 " Cape of Good Hope
3,431 " Elsewhere
106,441 bags.

The clearances for the same period have been:

United States	
Jan. 23 New York Nor bk Spekulation.....	5,001
27 do Br st Concordia.....	35,184
28 do Nor bk Colombia.....	3,200
28 Baltimore Amer bk Service.....	7,478
29 New York do by John Wesley.....	6,500
30 do Br st Platbo.....	4,000
Feb. 3 Baltimore Amer lug Spottless.....	6,000
Europe:	
Jan. 23 London Br st Nera.....	2,400
23 Bordeaux Fr st Equator.....	998
Lisbon do	60
23 Mediterranean Fr st Provence.....	7,565
26 Hamburg Gr st Argentina.....	7,975
30 Falmouth f.o. Nor bg Flinwood.....	3,580
30 Havre Fr st Ville de Santos.....	2,870
30 London Br st Domati.....	3,654
Antwerp do	325
Elsewhere:	
Jan. 27 Port Natal Br lug Hebe.....	2,507
29 River Plate Br st La Plata.....	2,228

Receipts for the past twelve days have averaged 8,346 bags against 6,924 bags for the preceding nine days. The daily average in January was 7,331 bags.

against 6,679 " in 1885
4,085 " 1886
7,838 " 1887
7,792 " 1888
10,448 " 1889

Brokers' quotations this morning show no change, and the market is reported to be steady,

per 10 kilos.	per arroba
Washed.....	6\$450-6\$130
Superior.....	nominally
Good first.....	4 490 - 4 630
Regular first.....	4 200 - 4 600
Ordinary first.....	3 810 - 4 020
Good second.....	3 470 - 3 680
Ordinary second.....	3 000 - 3 340
Capitania.....	3 200 - 3 410
Escaroba.....	2 250 - 2 380
Stock was this morning estimated to be 337,000 bags by one and 318,000 bags by another broker.	3 300 - 3 300

Vessels loading and to load.

bags	
New York Br st Belga.....	8,000
do Almuck Castle.....	30,000
do Nor bk Aguila.....	15,000
do Apia.....	18,000
Baltimore Br st Sculptor.....	25,000
Amer bk Tempstar.....	9,000
New Orleans Br st Thales.....	12,000
London and Antwerp Br st Montevideo.....	1,000
Hamburg Ger st Montevideo.....	4,000
do Santos.....	5,000
do Pernambuco.....	3,000
Antwerp Br st Baltimore.....	—
Havre Fr st Ville de Victoria.....	7,000
Mediterranean Ital st Perso.....	6,000
Trieste Aust st Stefaun.....	—

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Freight per steamer	
Receipts.....	bags
Sales U. States.....	4,000
Europe.....	—
Caps.....	—
Bahia.....	—
Total.....	11,230
Jan. 23	
Receipts.....	2,612
Sales U. States.....	7,653
Europe.....	4,304
Caps.....	—
Bahia.....	—
Jan. 24	
Receipts.....	1,819
Sales U. States.....	—
Europe.....	—
Caps.....	—
Bahia.....	—
Jan. 25	
Receipts.....	420
Sales U. States.....	—
Europe.....	—
Caps.....	—
Bahia.....	—
Jan. 26	
Receipts.....	10,102
Sales U. States.....	10,385
Europe.....	—
Caps.....	—
Bahia.....	—
Jan. 27	
Receipts.....	7,147
Sales U. States.....	11,773
Europe.....	—
Caps.....	—
Bahia.....	—
Jan. 28	
Receipts.....	4,201
Sales U. States.....	11,615
Europe.....	—
Caps.....	—
Bahia.....	—
Jan. 29	
Receipts.....	1,819
Sales U. States.....	2,956
Europe.....	—
Caps.....	—
Bahia.....	—
Jan. 30	
Receipts.....	—
Sales U. States.....	—
Europe.....	—
Caps.....	—
Bahia.....	—
Jan. 31	
Receipts.....	—
Sales U. States.....	—
Europe.....	—
Caps.....	—
Bahia.....	—
Feb. 1	
Receipts.....	—
Sales U. States.....	—
Europe.....	—
Caps.....	—
Bahia.....	—
Feb. 2	
Receipts.....	—
Sales U. States.....	—
Europe.....	—
Caps.....	—
Bahia.....	—
Feb. 3	
Receipts.....	—
Sales U. States.....	—
Europe.....	—
Caps.....	—
Bahia.....	—

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio during seven months of crop-years.

DESTINATION	1885-86	1884-85	1883-84
U.S.A. & Europe	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York.....	1,114 197	918 302	893 444
Baltimore.....	277 534	312 830	105 503
Hampton Roads f.o.	—	—	27 124
Richmond.....	—	—	14 103
Charleston.....	4 203	—	—
Shenandoah.....	9 250	31 682	26 203
Mobile.....	218 851	101 225	173 144
Galveston.....	41 028	45 000	42 200
Port Eads f.o.	—	—	—
St. Thomas f.o.	—	—	—
S. Francisco Cal.	—	—	—
Total.....	1,065 125	1,04 064	1,129 223
EUROPE			
Channel f.o.	7 480	—	9 750
Havre.....	73 424	42 084	57 853
Antwerp.....	21 472	25 510	37 048
North of Europe & Baltic	209 026	285 508	139 887
England.....	75 393	127 000	100 700
Bordeaux.....	13 104	10 128	8 246
Lisbon l.o.	—	7 929	47 216
Portugal.....	815	3 299	76 571
Mediterranean.....	279 744	332 379	274 571
Total.....	790 458	900 134	676 360
ELSWHERE			
Cape of Good Hope.....	44 409	58 200	36 063
River Plate & West Coast.....	30 843	32 711	17 055
Total.....	75 250	90 919	53 899
UNITED STATES			
New York.....	183 927	170 618	18 141
Baltimore.....	38 478	40 530	5 530
Ramponds f.o.	—	—	—
Richmond.....	—	—	—
Charleston.....	—	—	—
Savannah.....	5 652	—	—
Mobile.....	—	—	—
New Orleans.....	23 900	35 373	12 156
Galveston.....	6 000	10 500	4 000
Pot Eads f.o.	—	—	—
St. Thomas f.o.	—	—	—
S. Francis Cal.	—	—	—
Total.....	256 967	193 134	157 939
EUROPE			
Channel f.o.	3 580	—	3 000
Havre.....	908	6 714	3 595
Antwerp.....	908	2 377	15 723
North of Europe & Baltic	917	2 377	25 642
England.....	10 117	3 260	10 117
Bordeaux.....	7 703	4 08	7 700
Lisbon l.o.	—	—	—
Portugal.....	32 600	46 619	53 143
Mediterranean.....	—	—	—
Total.....	79 598	87 014	105 133
ELSWHERE			
Cape of Good Hope.....	5 507	—	5 500
River Plate & West Coast.....	5 581	—	3 070
Total.....	9 388	8 203	5 676
UNITED STATES			
United States.....	256 607	165 159	157 939
Europe.....	70 908	97 014	105 133
Elsewhere.....	9 398	2 893	5 670
Totals.....	336 935	253 037	268 742

Imports.

Imports.	
Brokers report the markets as rather quiet and quotations generally are unchanged. Flour, however, is firm with an upward tendency, although brokers do not change quotations in place, the only business reported is the sale of a cargo of Swedish at \$25,000 per doz., the cargo of Pitch Pine from Brunswick is unsold. Brokers quote the market nominal at 40\$00-41\$00 per doz. Receipts in January were about 346,000 feet, which are unsold. Brokers quote the market nominal at 40\$00-41\$00 per foot. Receipts in January were about 348,000 feet, against 632,604 feet in January, 1885.	
Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been:	
Plato from River Plate:	
10,000 bags.....	595 brls.
Montevideo do	—
515 bags	258 ..
Tempstar from Baltimore.....	4,370 "
Adelaide do	—
Harper's Ferry.....	3,421 brls.
Codorus	511 " 3,932 "
	9,085 brls.
Receipts in January were:	
23,020 bils. American	nominal
100 " Trieste	175,750-180,000
9,263 " River Plate	do 2nd-17 250
100 " New Zealand	17 750-18 000
	16 250-17 000
33,369 brls.	nominal
in January, 1885.	
Pitch Pine.—The Embala from Brunswick brings about 256,000 feet, which are unsold. Brokers quote the market nominal at 40\$00-41\$00 per doz. Receipts in January were about 346,000 feet, which are unsold. Brokers quote the market nominal at 40\$00-41\$00 per foot. Receipts in January were about 348,000 feet, against 632,604 feet in January, 1885.	
White Pine.—Receipts have been nil, and the nominal quotations are 100-108 rs per foot. Receipts in January were about 124,482 feet, against 180,820 feet for the same month last year.	
Spruce Pine.—No arrivals since our last, nor in January, against 227,556 feet in the same month in 1885.	
Swedish Pine.—Receipts have been 398 doz. per foot. Receptions in January were 37,000 per dozen. Receipts in January were 36,000 feet, against 35,678 doz. in January, 1885.	
Kerosene.—None arrived. Brokers quote invoices at 64\$00 per case. Receipts in January were about 3,335 cases for the same month last year.	

Lard.—The *Adelaide* brought 1,000 kegs from Baltimore. We may quote invoices to-day 398-390 per lb. Receipts in January were 3,100 kegs, and no cases, against 5,925 packages for the same month last year.

Rosin.—Receipts nil

JAN. 28.

PORT NATAL—Br bg *Hebe*, 240 tons; *Pagels*; coffee.BARBADOES—Amer bg *Philip Higatrick*, 553 tons; Clarke; ballast.BAHIA—Br lug *Sentinel*, 496 tons; Gray; do.

JAN. 29.

BARBADOES—Dan by *Droming Louize*, 285 tons; Behn; ballast.—Br bg *Milly*, 285 tons; Davis; do.PERNAMBUCO—Br lug *Maggie Dart*, 580 tons; Burns; do.PENEDO—Nor bg *Vithorineu*, 365 tons; Petersen; do.

JAN. 30.

BALTIMORE—Amer bg *Serene*, 550 tons; Segerman; coffee.NEW YORK—Nor bg *Columbus*, 558 tons; Suive; do.TYBEE—Nor bg *Fornjot*, 487 tons; Moe; ballast.

JAN. 31.

BAHIA—Amer bg *John McDermott*, 540 tons; Davies; ballast.RIO GRANDE—Br lug *Moorehill*, 224 tons; Williams; salt.

FEBRUARY 1.

FALMOUTH LO.—Nor bg *Fininvil*, 285 tons; Lersman; coffee.BARBADOES—Br lug *Westwood*, 680 tons; Rundt; ballast.—Amer sch *Taylor Dickson*, 580 tons; Lake; do.ILHA DO SAL—Port bg *Inprenta*, 660 tons; Pereira; do.PERNAMBUCO—Port bg *Noemia*, 345 tons; Campos; do.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Attch. Cardiff 28 Dec.

Amm. Hamburg 21 Dec.

Azel. Hamburg 21 Dec.

Allanville. Pensacola

Arabell. Rosario

Anna Elizabeth. Anwerp 18 Dec.

Adegeonda. Tenerife 27 Nov.

Bertha. Cardiff 9 Dec.

Brodere. Marseilles

Canopus. Rosario 31 Dec.

Campbell. Cardiff 31 Dec.

Charles Couell. Rangoon 19 Dec.

Chrysopite. Bristol

Claudina. Lisbon 16 Dec.

Ceres. Hanburg 22 Dec.

Counapera. Baltimore 28 Dec.

Celtic Chief. Greenwich 6 Jan.

Cardiff 2 Jan.

Cesgar. Cardiff 8 Jan.

Crown Prince. Cardiff

Cupid. Cardiff

Dio Fili. Brunswick

Ebenauer. Hamburg

Forest Hall. Liverpool

Hearnaught. Cardiff

Gamalot. Baltimore 12 Jan.

Gebon. Marseilles 24 Dec.

Hastings. Rosario 7 Jan.

Hoffnung. Gienstock 6 Jan.

H. B. Cava. Liverpool 24 Dec.

Hans Told. Hanburg

Isolanda. Oporto

Java. Cardiff

J. B. D. Cardiff

J. W. Parker. Richmond 10 Dec.

Linda. Liverpool

Lessa. London

Laura. Brunswick

Levita. Bernosan 18 Nov.

Lewi. Cardiff

Marie. Cardiff 7 Jan.

Margarida. Oporto

Mariantuk. Oporto 19 Dec.

Mathilde Kraus. Rosario

Nova Uniao. Oporto

Old Roll. Liverpool 26 Dec.

Phoenix. Antwerp

Providencia. Lisbon

Partenon. Liverpool

Perles. London

Prince Eugene. Cardiff

Princess Eugenie. Cardiff

Rose. Antwerp 7 Dec.

Robert Kerr. Cardiff

Rocella Smith. Brunswick 5 Dec.

Ross. London

Sereia. Oporto

Sovink. Cardiff

Serrvia. Stockholm 18 Nov.

Sorenson. Cardiff

Soberano. Lisbon 8 Oct.

Serenyphe. Cadiz 28 Nov.

Traveller. Newcastle 17 Dec.

Vasco da Gama. Oporto

Virginia. Cardiff 7 Jan.

Venturina. Oporto

Vick & Melane. Liverpool

Vancouver. Cardiff

Vando. Bristol

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE NAME WHERE FROM CONSUMED TO

Jan. 23 Araucania Br Liverpool* 25d

Provence Fr River Plate* 32d

Chathay Br Rio Alegre* 7d

D. B. D. Br River Plate* 4d

Plato Br do* 8d

Thales Br Santos 25h

Athale Br London* 30d

Biela Br Liverpool* 3d

D. B. D. Br Santos 18h

Argentina Gr Valparaiso* 17d

La Plata Br South ton* 18/24d

Consolid. Genoa do* 18d

G. V. Santos Gr River Plate* 2d

V. de Victoria Fr Hawe* 6d

Scoulters Br Santos 18h

Stefanie Amt Santos 27h

Teniers Br Liverpool 2nd

Alnwick C. Br Santos 2d

Montevideo Gr River Plate* 9d

Feb. 3

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Jan. 24	Araucania Br	Valparaiso*	Sundries
25	Provence Fr	Southampton*	do
26	Equentau Fr	Bordeaux*	do
27	Provence Fr	Marseille*	do
28	Portug. Br	New York*	do
29	Concordia Br	Co'fee	do
30	Valparaiso Br:	Liverpool*	Sundries
31	Argentine Gr	Hamburg*	do
1	Cavay Br	Porto Alegre*	do
2	Provence Fr	Southampton*	do
3	Portug. Br	Santos	do
4	Concordia Br	do	do
5	Valparaiso Br:	Hamburg*	do
6	Argentine Gr	do	do
7	Cavay Br	do	do
8	Provence Fr	do	do
9	Portug. Br	do	do
10	Concordia Br	do	do
11	Valparaiso Br:	do	do
12	Argentine Gr	do	do
13	Cavay Br	do	do
14	Provence Fr	do	do
15	Portug. Br	do	do
16	Concordia Br	do	do
17	Valparaiso Br:	do	do
18	Argentine Gr	do	do
19	Cavay Br	do	do
20	Provence Fr	do	do
21	Portug. Br	do	do
22	Concordia Br	do	do
23	Valparaiso Br:	do	do
24	Argentine Gr	do	do
25	Cavay Br	do	do
26	Provence Fr	do	do
27	Portug. Br	do	do
28	Concordia Br	do	do
29	Valparaiso Br:	do	do
30	Argentine Gr	do	do
31	Cavay Br	do	do
1	Provence Fr	do	do
2	Portug. Br	do	do
3	Concordia Br	do	do
4	Valparaiso Br:	do	do
5	Argentine Gr	do	do
6	Cavay Br	do	do
7	Provence Fr	do	do
8	Portug. Br	do	do
9	Concordia Br	do	do
10	Valparaiso Br:	do	do
11	Argentine Gr	do	do
12	Cavay Br	do	do
13	Provence Fr	do	do
14	Portug. Br	do	do
15	Concordia Br	do	do
16	Valparaiso Br:	do	do
17	Argentine Gr	do	do
18	Cavay Br	do	do
19	Provence Fr	do	do
20	Portug. Br	do	do
21	Concordia Br	do	do
22	Valparaiso Br:	do	do
23	Argentine Gr	do	do
24	Cavay Br	do	do
25	Provence Fr	do	do
26	Portug. Br	do	do
27	Concordia Br	do	do
28	Valparaiso Br:	do	do
29	Argentine Gr	do	do
30	Cavay Br	do	do
31	Provence Fr	do	do
1	Portug. Br	do	do
2	Concordia Br	do	do
3	Valparaiso Br:	do	do
4	Argentine Gr	do	do
5	Cavay Br	do	do
6	Provence Fr	do	do
7	Portug. Br	do	do
8	Concordia Br	do	do
9	Valparaiso Br:	do	do
10	Argentine Gr	do	do
11	Cavay Br	do	do
12	Provence Fr	do	do
13	Portug. Br	do	do
14	Concordia Br	do	do
15	Valparaiso Br:	do	do
16	Argentine Gr	do	do
17	Cavay Br	do	do
18	Provence Fr	do	do
19	Portug. Br	do	do
20	Concordia Br	do	do
21	Valparaiso Br:	do	do
22	Argentine Gr	do	do
23	Cavay Br	do	do
24	Provence Fr	do	do
25	Portug. Br	do	do
26	Concordia Br	do	do
27	Valparaiso Br:	do	do
28	Argentine Gr	do	do
29	Cavay Br	do	do
30	Provence Fr	do	do
31	Portug. Br	do	do
1	Concordia Br	do	do
2	Valparaiso Br:	do	do
3	Argentine Gr	do	do
4	Cavay Br	do	do
5	Provence Fr	do	do
6	Portug. Br	do	do
7	Concordia Br	do	do
8	Valparaiso Br:	do	do
9	Argentine Gr	do	do
10	Cavay Br	do	do
11	Provence Fr	do	do
12	Portug. Br	do	do
13	Concordia Br	do	do
14	Valparaiso Br:	do	do
15	Argentine Gr	do	do
16	Cavay Br	do	do
17	Provence Fr	do	do
18	Portug. Br	do	do
19	Concordia Br	do	do
20	Valparaiso Br:	do	do
21	Argentine Gr	do	do
22	Cavay Br	do	do
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26	Valparaiso Br:	do	do
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28	Cavay Br	do	do
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30	Portug. Br	do	do
31	Concordia Br	do	do
1	Valparaiso Br:	do	do
2	Argentine Gr	do	do
3	Cavay Br	do	do
4	Provence Fr	do	do
5	Portug. Br	do	do
6	Concordia Br	do	do
7	Valparaiso Br:	do	do
8	Argentine Gr	do	do
9	Cavay Br	do	do
10	Provence Fr	do	do
11	Portug. Br	do	do
12	Concordia Br	do	do
13	Valparaiso Br:	do	do
14	Argentine Gr	do	do
15	Cavay Br	do	do
16	Provence Fr	do	do
17	Portug. Br	do	do
18	Concordia Br	do	do
19	Valparaiso Br:	do	do
20	Argentine Gr	do	do
21	Cavay Br	do	do
22	Provence Fr	do	do
23	Portug. Br	do	do
24	Concordia Br	do	do
25	Valparaiso Br:	do	do
26	Argentine Gr	do	do
27	Cavay Br	do	do
28	Provence Fr	do	do
29	Portug. Br	do	do
30	Concordia Br	do	do
31	Valparaiso Br:	do	do
1	Argentine Gr	do	do
2	Cavay Br	do	do
3	Provence Fr	do	do
4	Portug. Br	do	do
5	Concordia Br	do	do
6	Valparaiso Br:	do	do
7	Argentine Gr	do	do
8	Cavay Br	do	do
9	Provence Fr	do	do
10	Portug. Br	do	do
11	Concordia Br	do	do
12	Valparaiso Br:	do	do
13	Argentine Gr	do	do
14	Cavay Br	do	do
15	Provence Fr	do	do
16	Portug. Br	do	do
17	Concordia Br	do	do
18	Valparaiso Br:	do	do
19	Argentine Gr	do	do
20	Cavay Br	do	do
21	Provence Fr	do	do
22	Portug. Br	do	do
23	Concordia Br	do	do
24	Valparaiso Br:	do	do
25	Argentine Gr	do	do
26	Cavay Br	do	do
27	Provence Fr	do	do
28	Portug. Br	do	do
29	Concordia Br	do	do
30	Valparaiso Br:	do	do
31	Argentine Gr	do	do
1	Cavay Br	do	do
2	Provence Fr	do	do
3	Portug. Br	do	do
4	Concordia Br	do	do
5	Valparaiso Br:	do	do
6	Argentine Gr	do	do
7	Cavay Br	do	do
8	Provence Fr	do	do
9	Portug. Br	do	do
10	Concordia Br	do	

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" 19	Taunus	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres

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